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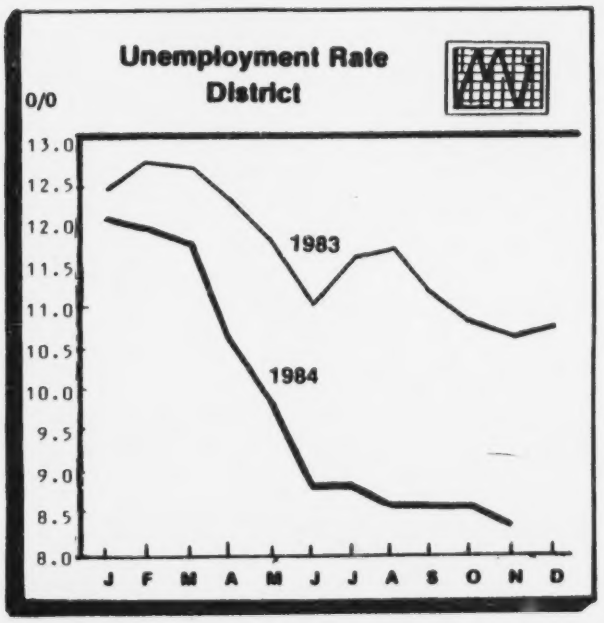
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for November 1984 January 25, 1985

DC UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate declined from 8.5 percent in October 1984 to 8.3 percent in November 1984. Since August 1984, the District's unemployment rate has declined only slightly from 8.6 percent to 8.3 percent. In contrast, between January 1984 and August 1984, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 12.0 percent to 8.6 percent. The over the month improvement in the employment situation for District residents resulted from strong gains in employment. In the District, resident employment was 303,000; 1.3 percent higher than the previous month. Unemployment was little changed, declining from 27,900 in October 1984 to 27,300 in November 1984. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.0 percent in October 1984 to 6.9 percent in November 1984. Like the District, the most significant improvement in the Nation's employment situation occurred between January 1984 and August 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (November 1984 compared to November 1983) joblessness was down and employment was up significantly in the District. The number of unemployed District residents fell by 7,300 and employment rose by 15,600 over the year. Since November 1983, the District's jobless rate has dropped 2.4 percentage points as a result of these improved employment conditions. The November 1984 jobless rate is the lowest for this month since 1980, when the rate was 7.5 percent. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 8.1 percent in November 1983 to 6.9 percent in November 1984.

Preliminary data suggest that the District's jobless rate in 1984 will average approximately 9.1 percent, some 2.6 percentage points lower than the

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

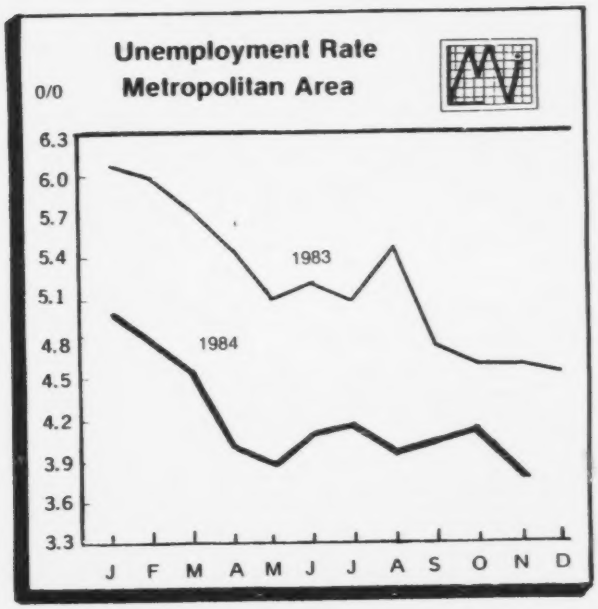
LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
November 1984

	November b/ 1984	October c/ 1984	November 1983	October 1983	Net Change From October 1984	Net Change From November 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,300	327,000	321,900	321,000	3,300	8,400
Total Employment	303,000	299,100	287,400	285,900	3,900	15,600
Total Unemployment	27,300	27,900	34,600	35,000	- 600	- 7,300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.3	8.5	10.7	10.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,892,500	1,880,900	1,802,900	1,794,700	11,600	89,600
Total Employment	1,820,600	1,802,400	1,720,500	1,711,200	18,200	100,100
Total Unemployment	72,000	78,500	82,400	83,500	-6,500	-10,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,562,200	1,553,900	1,481,000	1,473,700	8,300	81,200
Total Employment	1,517,600	1,503,300	1,433,100	1,425,300	14,300	84,500
Total Unemployment	44,600	50,600	47,900	48,500	-6,000	-3,300
Unemployment Rate d/	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

1983 jobless rate. Employment in 1984 will average approximately 295,000--a 2.8 percent increase over the 1983 level of 287,000. Total joblessness in 1984 will be significantly lower than the 1983 level of 38,000. For all of 1984, joblessness in the District will average approximately 29,100.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

After rising for two consecutive months, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates dropped moderately over the month. In November 1984, the Area unemployment rate was 3.8 percent and the Suburban rate was 2.9 percent both--0.4 percentage point below the previous month. The over the month declines in Area and Suburban unemployment rates was attributed to declining unemployment and rising employment. Area employment in November 1984 was 1,820,600--up 18,200 over the month. Suburban employment was 1,517,600--up 14,300 over the month. The number of unemployed Area and Suburban residents was 72,000 and 44,600 in November--6,500 and 6,000 below their previous month's estimates.

Compared to year ago estimates (November 1984 compared to November 1983) the Area and Suburban employment situations have shown significant to moderate improvements. Since November 1983, Area and Suburban joblessness have dropped by 10,400 (12.6 percent) and 3,300 (6.9 percent). Gains in employment in the Area and Suburbs have been (relatively) less over the year. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the number of employed Area and Suburban residents have increased by 100,100 and 84,500--for increases of 5.6 percent respectively. As a result of these favorable movements in joblessness and employment the jobless rates dropped significantly in the Area and Suburbs. During the past twelve months, the Area jobless rate has declined from 4.6 percent to 3.8 percent and the Suburban jobless rate has declined from 3.2 percent to 2.9 percent.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 15,000 between October and November of this year. Seventy-five percent of this over the month increase occurred in the private sector, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/ Retail Trade (9,000 jobs) and Services (1,500 jobs). The rise in the number of jobs in Wholesale/Retail Trade (the largest October to November increase on record) reflected the abundant optimism of retailers as the holiday shopping season approached. Ninety percent of the growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade occurred in the suburbs. This phenomenon is consistent with the long-term trend in Area job growth. Public sector growth (3,800 jobs) was concentrated in State and Local Government.

Over the year (November 1984 compared to November 1983) Area job growth was rampant--up by 66,900 jobs. Eighty-five percent of those jobs were in the

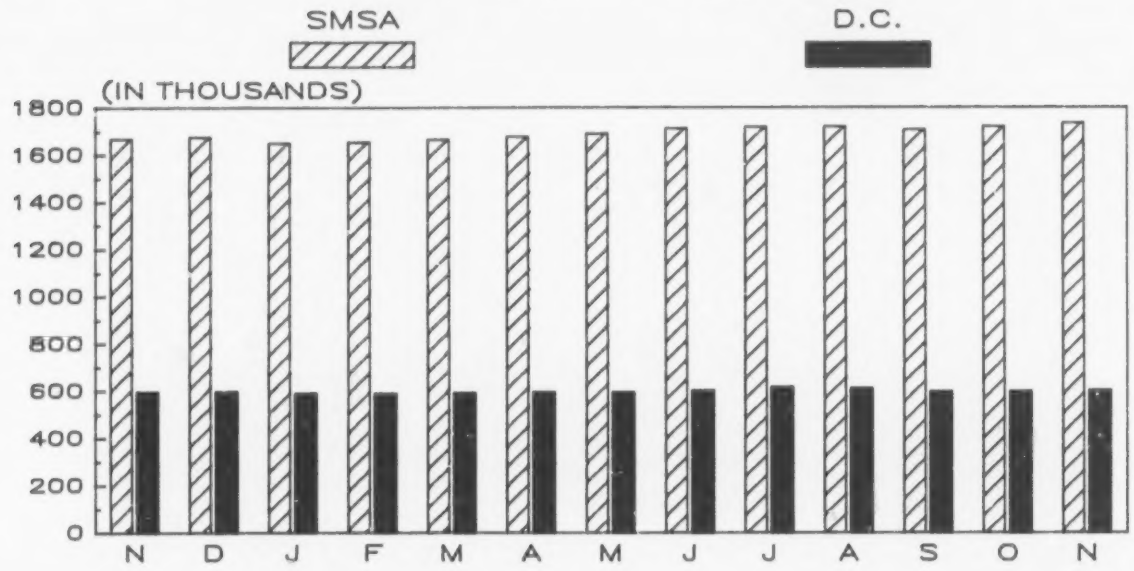
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November a/ 1984	October b/ 1984	November 1983	November a/ 1984	October b/ 1984	November 1983
TOTAL	602.3	599.0	596.7	1,733.8	1,718.8	1,666.9
Total Private Sector	344.3	342.1	338.1	1,191.3	1,181.1	1,135.8
Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.5	71.1	70.7	67.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.8	11.7	27.5	27.2	26.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.3	39.2	36.6
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	10.8	10.8	10.8	88.9	89.1	80.3
Transportation, Communication						
Public Utilities	25.3	25.2	26.2	81.0	80.6	78.9
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.7 c/	35.7	35.3	c/ 32.2
Communication & Public Utilities	16.9	16.8	18.4	41.2	41.2	42.7
Trade	61.2	60.3	59.9	339.9	330.9	321.1
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.7	64.5	63.8	61.1
Retail	51.8	50.9	50.2	275.4	267.1	260.0
General Merchandise	5.9	5.8	6.3	36.1	33.6	35.7
Food	NA	NA	NA	36.3	35.8	33.9
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.6	30.2	28.5
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	20.7	19.4	19.2
Eating & Drinking	23.9	23.7	23.0	86.3	86.2	83.2
Other Retail Trade	22.0	21.4	20.9	65.4	61.9	59.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.1	35.0	34.3	97.3	97.2	94.5
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.8	19.8	19.4
All Other	27.9	27.8	27.1	77.5	77.4	75.1
Services	197.2	196.1	192.3	513.0	511.5	492.6
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.5	10.7	24.9	25.2	23.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	20.4	20.1	19.4
Business Services	37.7	37.4	35.9	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.9	29.9	28.6	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.1	18.9	18.5	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.6	31.4	33.4	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.2	28.9	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	34.4	34.1	32.8	467.7	466.2	449.7
Government	257.9	256.9	258.6	541.5	537.7	531.1
Federal Government	209.7	209.5	210.2	352.9	352.6	350.6
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	188.6	185.1	180.5
D.C. Government	43.0	42.2	43.2	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AREA JOBS



private sector. There were no suprises, as private sector growth continued to be dominated by developments in Services (20,400 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (18,800 jobs); and Construction (8,600 jobs). Eighty-seven percent of the new jobs in those key private sector industries were in the suburbs. Pronounced gains in public sector growth (10,400 jobs) were concentrated in State and Local Government (8,100 jobs). Those gains are attributed to growth in suburban public sector jobs, as the numbers of Federal and State and Local Government jobs declined marginally in the District.

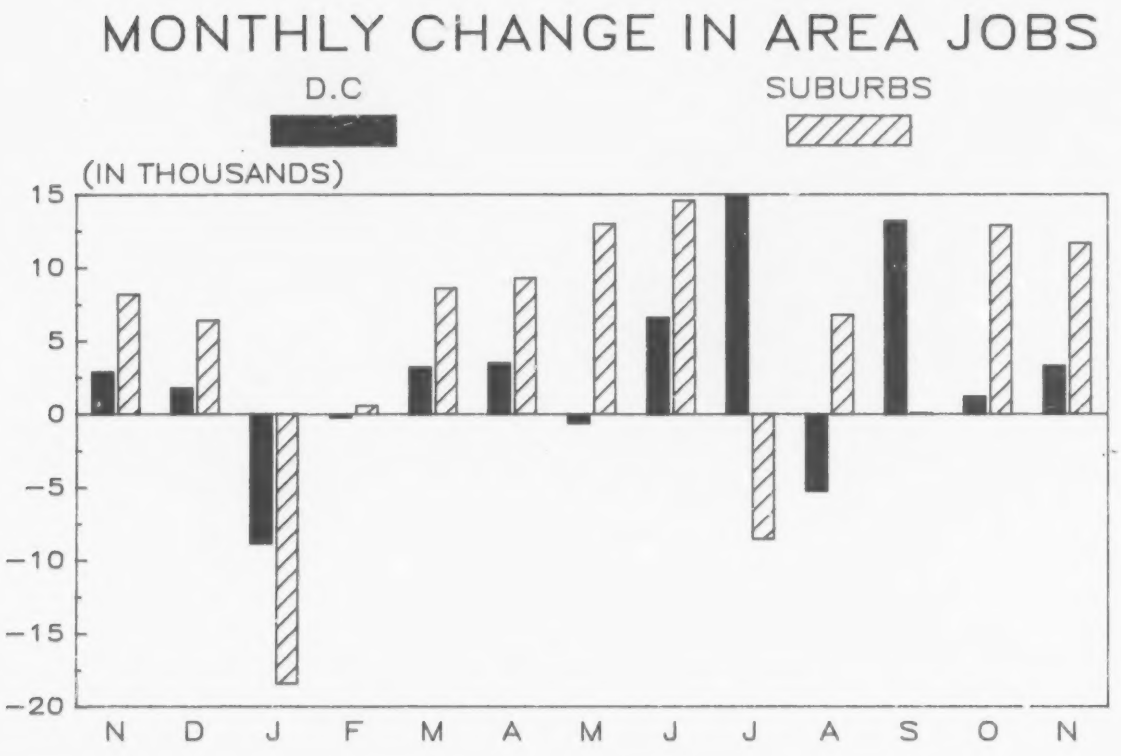
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 3,300 between October and November of this year. Seventy percent of this growth occurred in the private sector. As expected, the preponderance of private sector growth occurred in Services (1,100 jobs) and Retail Trade (900 jobs). Except for Services and Retail Trade, private sector growth was either marginal or nonexistent. Public sector growth (1,000 jobs) was concentrated in the District Government (800 jobs) over the month.

Over the year (November 1984 compared to November 1983) the number of District jobs rose by 5,600--the result of a private sector gain of 6,300 jobs and a public sector loss of 700 jobs. Not surprisingly, 78 percent of private sector jobs were in Services (4,900 jobs). Business Services (1,800 jobs) and Health Services (1,300 jobs) were the big gainers in the Services industry, while Educational Services (-1,800 jobs) was the big loser. The only private sector loss occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-900 jobs). In the public sector, jobs declined by 500 in the Federal Government and 200 in the D.C. Government.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of suburban jobs rose by 11,700 between October and November of this year. Private sector jobs rose by 8,900 over the month. Ninety-one percent of private sector jobs were in Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,100 jobs). Except for the gain in Wholesale/Retail Trade and the marginal decline in Construction (-200 jobs), private sector gains were



marginal to nil. Public sector growth was concentrated in State and Local Government (2,700 jobs).

Over the year (November 1984 compared to November 1983) suburban job growth was very strong (61,300 jobs). Private sector growth (50,200 jobs) was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade and (17,500 jobs); Services (15,500 jobs); and Contruction (8,600 jobs). Trade and Services industries are invariably the long-term growth leaders in the suburban economy. In the public sector, growth was dominated by State and Local Government (8,300 jobs).

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

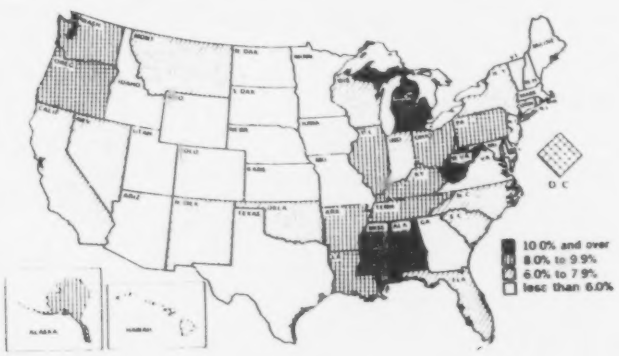
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In October 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.2 percent unemployment rate had the 38th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.4 percent), Phoenix (3.2 percent) and Boston had (3.1 percent) lower unemployment rates. In only nineteen of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

When the District proper (with an October preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 10th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 8th highest position in September. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.4 percent) and Virginia (5.2 percent) ranked 34 and 38, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (16.0 percent); Alabama (10.7 percent);

Mississippi (10.6 percent) and Michigan (10.1 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire, with 2.8 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All but seven states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to October of the previous year.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1984



Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 11 highest unemployment rate in October 1984, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.5 percent. Cleveland, Ohio (13.4 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.0 percent) had the lowest. Each city except for New York and New Orleans experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	October 1984	October 1983
1. Gary, IN	**	20.3
2. Cleveland, OH	13.4	15.1
3. Birmingham, AL	12.0	14.1
4. Dayton, OH	11.3	13.2
5. Buffalo, NY	11.2	13.6
6. Miami, FL	10.7	12.4
7. Cincinnati, OH	10.3	11.6
8. Chicago, IL	9.8	9.9
9 New York, NY	9.7	9.2
10. New Orleans, LA	9.2	8.9
11. Newark, NJ	9.1	10.5
12. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	10.9
13. Los Angeles, CA	8.6	9.7
14. Pittsburgh, PA	8.3	10.8
15. St. Louis, MO	8.1	11.3
16. Milwaukee, WI	8.1	10.4
17. Baltimore, MD	7.7	8.0
18. Columbus, OH	7.6	9.5
19. Philadelphia, PA	7.1	8.0
20. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.0
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	7.7
22. Houston, TX	6.2	9.0
23. Boston, MA	4.2	7.7
24. Dallas, TX	4.0	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.
** Data not available at press time.

D.C. ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

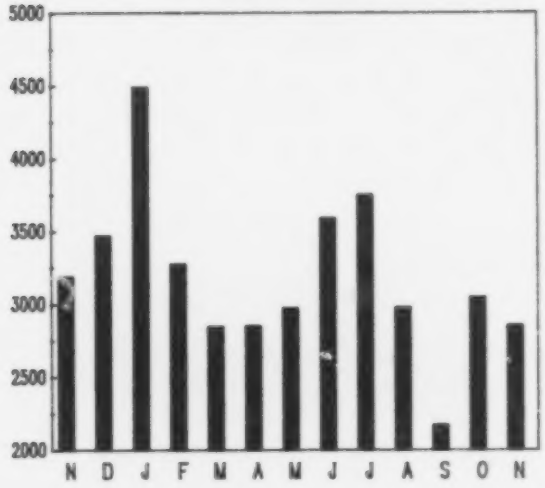
For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
November 1984

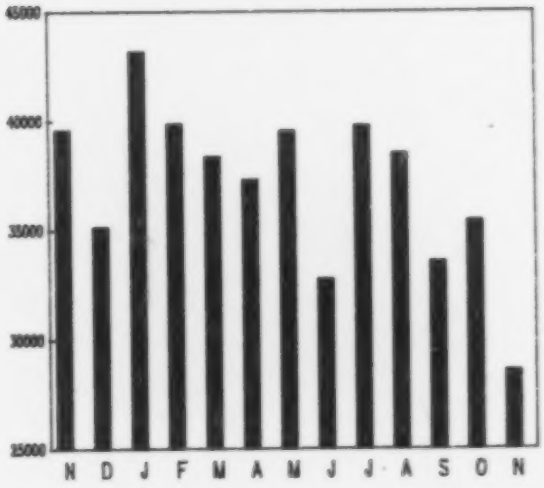
	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983	% Change From October 1984	% Change From November 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,855	3,047	3,191	- 6.3	- 10.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,669	38,634	42,465	- 18.0	- 25.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,583	35,427	39,587	- 19.3	- 27.8
Total Benefits Paid	$3,986,039	$4,926,125	$5,623,973	- 19.1	- 29.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$139.45	$139.05	$142.07	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Number of First Payments	1,504	1,656	1,884	- 9.2	- 20.2
Number of Final Payments	808	989	1,453	- 18.3	- 44.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,390	9,001	10,425	- 6.8	- 19.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.0	21.4	21.0	- 11.2	- 9.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	172	266	280	- 35.3	- 38.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,875	4,357	5,016	- 11.1	- 22.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,407	3,992	4,524	- 14.7	- 24.7
Total Benefits Paid	$551,247	$648,456	$720,822	- 15.0	- 23.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.80	$162.44	$159.33	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Number of First Payments	162	247	294	- 34.4	- 44.9
Number of Final Payments	96	123	157	- 22.0	- 38.9
Total Beneficiaries	990	1,034	1,182	- 4.3	- 16.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.0	16.2	15.4	+ 29.6	+ 36.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	69	82	- 2.9	- 18.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	801	949	1,467	- 15.6	- 45.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	596	655	1,011	- 9.0	- 41.0
Total Benefits Paid	$ 95,609	$105,652	$154,996	- 9.5	- 38.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.42	$161.30	$153.31	- 0.5	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	48	58	85	- 17.2	- 43.5
Number of Final Payments	0	0	2	0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	185	174	273	+ 6.3	- 32.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.4	11.3	11.9	+ 9.7	+ 4.2
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,094	3,382	3,553	- 8.5	- 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,345	43,940	48,948	- 17.3	- 25.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,586	40,074	45,122	- 18.7	- 27.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,632,895	$5,680,233	$ 6,499,791	- 18.4	- 28.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.17	$141.74	$144.05	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Number of First Payments	1,714	1,961	2,263	- 12.6	- 24.3
Number of Final Payments	904	1,112	1,612	- 18.7	- 43.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,565	10,209	11,880	- 6.3	- 19.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.0	20.4	19.9	- 6.9	- 4.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

INITIAL UI CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

Unemployment insurance benefits totalling $4.6 million were paid in November to claimants who previously worked in the District of Columbia. The payment was $650,000 or 18 percent less than the previous month, and 29 percent less than November a year ago. Activity in the current month also included 3,100 initial claims taken, 36,345 weeks of benefits claimed, and 32,600 compensated weeks. The average payment was slightly above $142, and 1,700 persons received benefits for the first time; while 900 exhausted eligibility. During the month, 9,570 persons were recipients of benefits.

The State Program--funded from taxes paid by businesses in the private sector, accounted for 86 percent of benefits paid, 88 percent of weeks compensated and 92 percent of initial claims taken. The programs compensating former federal employees, and ex-servicepersons rank second and third in order of magnitude. These three programs have paid $65.1 million in benefits for 455,810 weeks of joblessness through November of this year, compared to $89.0 million and 610,900 weeks for the same eleven month period in 1983. The current year through November also had 38,100 initial claims taken. During this time, there were 23,600 persons who were first-time U.I. recipients for the current benefit year. On the other hand an almost equal number (22,750) exhausted benefits.

In addition to the benefits mentioned previously, the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Programm provided $676,500 in November. This federally funded program provides benefits to eligible claimants who have exhausted benefits from the regularly operated programs and still remain unemployed.

FSC paid $9.2 million in benefits through November, 1984.

All unemployment compensation sources accounted for a total $74.3 million outlay in jobless benefits this year to unemployed workers from the District of Columbia.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-5785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1518
Bonding Information	639-1518
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m.–11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.–5 p.m.	673-6995

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1984 increased $6.08. Average Weekly Hours were down 1.1 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 04¢ an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 05¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings increased $7.67 as Weekly Hours were up 0.2 of an hour. Hourly Earnings rose 14¢ an hour; overtime worked at premium pay was the primary cause. Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the most significant decrease as Weekly Earnings dropped $5.72. Weekly Hours showed an increase of 4.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 7¢ an hour as a result of less overtime.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. SMSA rose 0.9 percent to 315.8 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in November 1984. For the 12-month period ended in November, the CPI-U rose 5.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.6 percent from September to November. The November 1984 level of 319.8 (1967=100) was 5.5 percent higher than in November 1983.

Comparing the Washington CPI-U with the National CPI-U, prices are rising more rapidly in the DC Area. Nationally, from January 1984 to November 1984, the CPI-U rose from 305.2 to 315.3. An average of 3.3 percent over the ten-month period. On the other hand, locally, from January 1984 to November 1984, the CPI-U rose from 303.4 to 315.8. An average of 4.1 percent over the ten-month period. Nationally, the component which tends to show constant price increases in medical care. While locally, entertainment cost increases seem to be the dominating component.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	406.11	400.03	393.21	39.2	38.8	39.4	10.36	10.31	9.98
Durable Goods	356.87	354.55	336.98	41.4	40.8	41.5	8.62	8.69	8.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	367.22	372.94	328.45	42.7	37.9	40.6	c/ 8.60	a/ 9.84	c/ 8.09
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	374.67	367.43	356.16	41.4	41.1	42.4	j/ 9.05	8.94	8.40
Non-durable Goods	442.88	433.75	435.06	37.5	37.2	37.7	11.81	11.66	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	504.44	501.01	464.78	35.7	36.2	36.8	a/14.13	c/13.84	12.63
Printing & Publishing	451.88	444.24	456.38	37.5	37.3	38.0	a/12.05	a/11.91	a/12.01

Total Production Workers	November '84	October '84	November '83
	32,700	32,500	32,400

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	November 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS.....	315.8	0.9	5.7
Food & Beverage.....	306.5	0.1	4.4
Housing.....	333.2	1.3	6.8
Apparel & Upkeep.....	223.2	- 1.0	9.7
Transportation.....	306.5	0.2	2.5
Medical Care.....	409.0	1.9	4.7
Entertainment.....	256.4	3.6	9.1
Other Goods & Services.....	315.5	1.9	7.6
Special Index:			
Energy 2/.....	165.5	1.0	6.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

The advance of 0.9 percent in the CPI-U from September to November follows increases of 0.9 percent and 1.5 percent in 2-month periods ended in July and September, respectively. Increases in the housing, entertainment, medical care, and educational components accounted for most of the September-to-November advance.

Help for the innocent victim of crime

For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.